

Secretary

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528



Homeland
Security

September 4, 2007

The Honorable Peter King
Committee on Homeland Security
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative King:

Thank you for your May 25, 2007 letter requesting information about the time and resources that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) devotes to responding to Congressional inquiries, preparing for and appearing at briefings and hearings, and writing and providing reports and other information.

DHS's mission is to protect the homeland, a responsibility we share with Congress and other key public and private sector parties. DHS certainly takes seriously our responsibility to keep Congress routinely apprised of our work and to respond fully to all Congressional requests.

I appreciate your thoughtful letter and strongly concur with your conclusion that oversight activity by some 86 committees and subcommittees of Congress creates a uniquely difficult and unnecessary burden for DHS. Literally thousands of Congressional requests – from many different committees and subcommittees for hearings, briefings, reports and other information – consume a very significant amount of DHS senior leadership time, which must be balanced with meeting operational mission demands.

The Administration has repeatedly expressed its strong conviction that Congress should adopt one of the 9/11 Commission's most important recommendations: streamline Congressional oversight of DHS. Specifically, the Commission said:

Congress should create a single, principal point of oversight and review for homeland security. Congressional leaders are best able to judge what committee should have jurisdiction over this department and its duties. But we believe that Congress does have the obligation to choose one in the House and one in the Senate, and that this committee should be a permanent standing committee with a nonpartisan staff.

In my view, the problem is getting worse rather than better. Recent proposals by several committees to remove elements of DHS to other departments or force co-sharing of DHS authorities with other departments seems mainly designed to accommodate competing jurisdictional claims among Congressional committees. Moreover, the number of very detailed written reports required of DHS by Congress is proliferating at an alarming rate. In the last month, two requests from one committee in the House other than the Homeland Security Committee have consumed many hundreds of staff hours, and boxes of documentation have been demanded and supplied.

Arguably the most important step Congress can take to improve operational effectiveness at DHS at this juncture is to streamline Congressional oversight of DHS. This would allow DHS to focus our time and resources much more effectively on our critical missions, while preserving an appropriate level of Congressional oversight. I urge Congress to implement this vital reform.

Below is information responding to the ten specific inquiries contained in your letter.

1. *A list of the Congressional committees and subcommittees that claim jurisdiction over activities of the Department.*

The list of 86 committees and subcommittees that have asserted some form of jurisdiction or oversight for DHS is provided at Exhibit A, attached.

2. *The total number of hearings the Department has participated in to date for the 110th Congress and for each of the preceding three calendar years.*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of DHS Hearings</i>
2007 (as of August 24)	159
2006	206
2005	166
2004	165
<i>Total</i>	<i>696</i>

DHS experienced a 25 percent increase in the number of Congressional hearings between 2004 and 2006.

3. *The total number of briefings the Department has provided to Congress to date for the 110th Congress and for each of the preceding three calendar years.*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of DHS Briefings (approx.)</i>
2007 (as of August 24)	1,793
2006	2,242
2005	2,082
2004	1,747
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,864</i>

DHS had a 28 percent increase in the number of briefings from 2004 to 2006, and a 19 percent increase from 2004 to 2005.

4. *The total number of the Department witnesses providing testimony to date for the 110th Congress and for each of the preceding three calendar years.*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of DHS Witnesses</i>
2007 (as of August 24)	218
2006	268
2005	211
2004	205
<i>Total</i>	<i>902</i>

DHS had a 27 percent increase in the number of witnesses from 2005 to 2006, and a 31 percent increase in the number of witnesses from 2004 to 2006.

5. *The total number of written testimonies and cumulative number of pages of testimony the Department has prepared to date for the 110th Congress and for each of the preceding three calendar years.*

Since 2004, 895 Department witnesses have testified before Congress. While it would be very difficult to calculate the exact number of pages of testimony that these witnesses have submitted, we have estimated that, on average, DHS testimony is 5 to 12 pages in length. With this as a guide, the 895 DHS witnesses have likely provided between 4,475 and 10,740 pages of testimony since 2004.¹ Of course, many of these prepared testimonies require considerable additional material that would bring the prepared testimony to many dozens of pages. We therefore think that it would be a conservative estimate to conclude that DHS has provided more than 10,000 pages of written testimony since 2004.

¹ In addition, DHS frequently receives only 4 or 5 business days' notice of hearings, leaving minimal time to prepare, review and clear testimony so that it can be provided 48 hours before the hearing, as customarily requested by Congressional committees.

6. ***The total number of committees and subcommittees Department officials have provided briefings for or testified before to date for the 110th Congress and for each of the preceding three calendar years.***

The following chart indicates the number of committees and subcommittees to which DHS officials provided briefings or information that was requested, or that DHS officials testified before during the 109th Congress and 110th Congress to date. While DHS does not have precise data regarding the number of committees requesting DHS-related briefings or hearings prior to 2005, DHS staff who worked during those earlier periods can attest that DHS officials briefed and appeared before a similarly broad range of committees during the 108th Congress.

<i>Congress</i>	<i>Committees & Subcommittees of Jurisdiction</i>
110 th (as of August 24)	86
109 th	86

7. ***The number of repetitive or redundant hearings and briefings (i.e., those involving substantially the same subject matter but provided separately to more than one committee) to date in the 110th Congress and for each of the preceding three calendar years, including a summary of the subject matter of these redundant activities.***

The Department does not keep records of repetitive or redundant hearings. Many of our senior management team members routinely are asked to brief or testify before at least two *authorizing* committees on a range of identical or closely related matters. These include Deputy Secretary Jackson, Under Secretary Schneider, Undersecretary Cohen, Acting Undersecretary Jamison, Chief Intelligence Officer Allen, FEMA Administrator Paulison, Coast Guard Commandant Allen, TSA Administrator Hawley, ICE Assistant Secretary Myers, and CBP Commissioner Basham. In addition, these and others are naturally asked to brief or testify on numerous identical matters for House and Senate *appropriators* and *authorizers*.

Below are several examples where DHS witnesses were asked to testify on the same or materially similar subjects before multiple authorizing committees.

110th Congress. To date, DHS witnesses have testified before at least five hearings on the issue of post Hurricane Katrina housing.

- On February 6, 2007, the House Financial Services Committee held a hearing titled “Federal Housing Response to Hurricane Katrina.”

- On February 22, 2007, the House Financial Services Committee Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity held a field hearing in New Orleans, Louisiana, titled “Solving the Affordable Housing Crisis in the Gulf Region Post Katrina.”
- On February 23, 2007, the House Financial Services Committee Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity held a field hearing in Gulfport, Mississippi, titled “Solving the Affordable Housing Crisis in the Gulf Region Post Katrina.”
- On March 20, 2007, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management held a hearing, titled “Post Katrina Temporary Housing Dilemmas and Solutions.”
- On April 24, 2007, the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Disaster Recovery held a hearing, titled “Beyond Trailers, Part I: Creating a More Flexible, Efficient, and Cost-Effective Federal Disaster Housing Program.”

109th Congress. During 2006, DHS testified before five different committees and subcommittees on worksite enforcement.

- On June 19, 2006, the Senate Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security, and Citizenship held a hearing titled “Immigration Enforcement at the Workplace: Learning from the Mistakes of 1986.”
- On July 25, 2006, the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs held a hearing regarding worksite enforcement and employment verification titled “Is the Federal Government Doing all it can to Stem the Tide of Illegal Immigration?”
- On July 26, 2006, the House Ways and Means Committee held a hearing on worksite enforcement with regards to mandatory electronic employment eligibility and verification, as well as data sharing, with the Social Security Administration. The hearing was titled “Impacts of Border Security and Immigration on Ways and Means Programs.”
- On July 27, 2006, the House Small Business Committee Subcommittee on Workforce, Empowerment, and Government Programs held a hearing on immigration employment verification and small business.
- On July 31, 2006, the House Education and Workforce Committee held a hearing on enforcement of employee verification laws and implementing a stronger verification system.

Also during 2006, DHS witnesses testified seven different times on border security.

- On July 20, 2006, the House Government Reform Committee Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy, and Human Resources, and the House Homeland Security Subcommittee on Economic Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Cybersecurity held a hearing on the issue of expanding the border fence.
- On July 31, 2006, the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities held a field hearing near Detroit, Michigan, titled “National Security Implications of Border Security on the Northern Border.”
- On August 2, 2006, the House Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the basic southwest border strategy.
- On August 8, 2006, the House Homeland Security Committee Subcommittee on Economic Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Cybersecurity, and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science, and Technology, held a joint field hearing in Bellingham, Washington, titled “Northern Exposure: Assessing Border Security.”
- On August 14, 2006, the House Government Reform Committee held a field hearing in San Diego, California, titled “Porous Borders and Downstream Costs: The Impact of Illegal Immigration on State, County, and Local Governments.”
- On August 28, 2006, the House Natural Resources Committee held a field hearing in Hamilton, Montana, on efforts needed to secure the Federal lands along the Northern Border.
- On November 15, 2006, the House Homeland Security Committee Subcommittee on Management, Integration and Oversight held a hearing on the Secure Border Initiative.

8. ***The total number of current legislatively-mandated reporting requirements placed upon the Department, including one-time reports and annual reporting requirements.***

The chart below details the total number of reports requested by Congress or one of its committees in any authorization act or appropriations act (or related appropriations committee reports), during the current year or any of the preceding three calendar years, including one-time and annual or recurring reports. Recent passage of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 added at least 75 other Congressional reports, both recurring and one-time, which brings the total number of required Congressional reports to roughly 535 for this year.

It goes without saying that the total amount of DHS management time consumed to provide at least 535 reports annually is very considerable, including both actual hours expended and the opportunity cost of management hours at a very busy Department. A

surprising amount of this work requires personal attention from the very most senior managers at DHS. Of course, not all reports require the personal attention of the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary, but many do in fact require this level of review and, of course, an even more considerable number of man hours are invested at the originating agency within DHS by their senior management team.

Many Congressional reports relate to multiple operating components or to policy issues that involve multiple organizational components. Final approval of Congressional reports typically requires extensive internal DHS circulation, fact-checking, policy review and comment resolution, all of which is administratively managed through the DHS Executive Secretariat. Virtually all Congressional reports are also reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget. The complexity of that approval process can vary substantially, from rapid approval to extended review.

As an educated guess, easily well over 100 reports annually require an average of more than 300 man hours to produce at DHS. Many more still consume a bare minimum of 100 hours prior to transmittal. The data on the gross number of Congressional reports is provided in the table below.

Year	Authorizations Reports*			Appropriation Reports**			Total
	<i>One-Time</i>	<i>Recurring</i>	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>One-Time</i>	<i>Recurring</i>	<i>Sub-Total</i>	
2007	55	31	86	236	138	374	460
2006	18	33	51	152	170	322	373
2005	59	22	81	125	128	253	334
2004	12	10	22	90	45	135	157
Total			240			1,084	1,324

* Does not include at least 75 reports required by the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 which brings the total number of required reports to at least 535.

** Does not include required advance reporting and briefing to appropriations committees prior to release of DHS grants.

The total number of reports that are required of DHS have grown by 29 percent since 2004 and now totals at least 535.

9. *The total number of formal inquires, letter requests and investigations involving the Department that are currently pending to date for the 110th Congress, including those initiated by the Comptroller General.*

Requests covered by this question largely fall into three categories, including letters, post-hearing questions for the record, and other audits, inquiries, or investigations. We detail each category below.

Letters and other requests. I have responded to over 2,500 Congressional letters or requests since February 21, 2006, when DHS's Executive Secretariat began tracking Congressional correspondence. This does not, of course, include inquiries sent directly to other DHS components or senior leaders. The total number of formal Congressional

inquiries DHS-wide may be closer to 6,500 for this year alone. This number does not include the scores of less formal requests for information from Members and Congressional staff.

These numbers do not measure the time and resources involved in responding to the requests, which can vary widely. While simple requests for information can be answered quickly, many requests require hours, days, or even weeks of significant research, drafting, and review by multiple DHS senior officials and staff. Aside from the effort involved in responding to any particular request, the sheer volume of Congressional requests to DHS contributes to an ongoing challenge to provide timely, quality responses.²

Questions for the Record. As of September 1, 2007, the Executive Secretariat's office has this year managed 78 individual Questions for the Record (QFR) sets issued by House and Senate Authorization Committees following a formal hearing. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer managed 16 individual QFR sets issued by the House and Senate Appropriations Committee. These 94 sets represent 2,630 individual questions. Seventy-one of these 94 sets have been answered, cleared by the Office of Management and Budget, and returned to the requesting Committee. Our average response time for QFR sets is 33 business days.

Year	Authorization QFRs	Appropriation QFRs	Total
2007 (as of Sept. 1)	1,166	1,464	2,630
2006	1,290	2,455	3,745
2005	971	2,281	3,252
2004	1,235	2,397	3,632
Total	4,662	8,597	13,259

Audits, investigations, and other significant inquiries. Although it is difficult to identify the actual number of investigations undertaken by Congress, the Department has responded to many such investigations, including investigations that have taken many months and substantial amounts of departmental resources. For example, DHS produced 400,000 pages of documents, and prepared and produced for testimony approximately 100 witnesses, during the Congressional investigations into Hurricane Katrina.

² As noted in an April 2007 report to Congress, since late 2005, the estimated average response time to Congressional inquiries has been cut in half, to approximately three weeks. When DHS's Executive Secretariat started tracking late Congressional inquiries in April 2006, there were, on average, over 50 on the list each week; this average has dropped on average to 10 in December 2006, and DHS has generally maintained less than 10 per week since November 2006.

In addition to these Congressional inquiries, hundreds of Government Accountability Office (GAO) investigations and audits have resulted in almost 650 GAO reports or testimony since 2004:

Year	Reports and Testimony Prepared by GAO
2007 (as of July 31)	154
2006	166
2005	164
2004	160
Total	644

10. *Where possible, please provide an estimate of the total number of man-hours and costs associated with the hearings, briefings, reports, and responses to formal inquiries referenced above.*

The Department does not have a formal tracking process to calculate the hours spent or the costs of responding to particular Congressional requests. As made clear above, we receive hundreds of requests for information from Congress on a daily basis. Many staff-to-staff requests are never logged or recorded formally. Depending upon the nature of each request, time and resources are expended to perform research, solicitation of information from one or more DHS components, and drafting a response, which – depending upon the subject matter – can take anywhere from a few hours to several weeks or months. Following the drafting of each response, senior leadership must review and, where appropriate, executive branch clearance must be obtained, adding more time.

Similarly, writing testimony for Congressional hearings, and preparing witnesses to testify, requires substantial time. In addition to the hours of preparation, review, and clearance that written testimony takes to complete, each witness generally schedules a DHS staff briefing and preparation session for the hearing. These preparation sessions can involve ten or more briefers, depending upon the subject matter of the hearing and the seniority of the witness. Depending upon the topic, actual time allocated for the hearing ranges from an hour to a half-day, typically for several DHS employees. It is worth noting that because DHS does not yet have a consolidated campus, many preparations that require cross-component coordination also consume a significant number of work hours in order for participants to travel across town to relevant preparation meetings.

A conservative estimate: a routine hearing, including written testimony and witness preparation, likely averages at least 60 DHS work hours to prepare and conduct the testimony. Many require considerably more hours of preparation, many easily over 200 work hours. This does not include time spent after the hearing on responding to questions for the record. Current trends suggest that DHS will be asked to respond to at least 4,000 such Questions for the Record this calendar year.

With over 200 hearings forecast for this year (many of which require multiple DHS witnesses), DHS officials and other DHS and Administration staff will -- estimating conservatively -- spend more than 15,000 work hours this year supporting formal Congressional hearings.

Drafting and clearing letters or formal written reports to Congress usually consumes a very considerable number of DHS work hours. While a DHS component staff member might be able to draft a relatively straightforward response in a matter of hours, it might easily take two or three component subject matter experts several 40-hour weeks to draft a significant letter or compose a report mandated by statute. Once drafted, letters and reports typically undergo review by multiple DHS offices. Depending upon the complexity of the letter or report, each reviewer may devote up to several hours to analyze and contribute to its contents. Moreover, a similar review will be required by OMB, White House offices, and other Federal agency representatives for certain letters or reports, particularly where a report is required by statute or when a letter addresses significant policy issues.

In conclusion, the data provided above show that DHS invests a very considerable number of resources in responding to and supporting congressional oversight. Adoption of the 9/11 Commission's recommendation to streamline Congressional oversight of DHS would pay significant productivity dividends. I very much appreciate your interest in helping DHS to operate more efficiently by consolidating the important work Congress must conduct with DHS.

I look forward to our continued work together in support of making our homeland more secure.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Chertoff", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Michael Chertoff

EXHIBIT A
Congressional Committee Oversight of DHS

Part I. In the 110th Congress, the following Congressional committees and subcommittees asserted DHS jurisdiction by holding hearings or otherwise exercising formal oversight activity, such as required staff briefings. Accurate as of August 2007.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1. House Agriculture Committee
 2. Specialty Crops, Rural Development, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee
3. House Armed Services Committee
 4. Terrorism, Unconventional Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee
5. House Appropriations Committee
 6. Homeland Security Subcommittee
 7. Select Intelligence Oversight Panel Subcommittee
 8. Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
9. House Budget Committee
10. House Energy and Commerce Committee
 11. Commerce, Trade and Consumer Protection Subcommittee
 12. Environment and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee
 13. Health Subcommittee
 14. Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee
 15. Telecommunications and the Internet
16. House Financial Services Committee
 17. Oversight and Investigations
 18. Housing and Community
19. House Foreign Affairs Committee
 20. Europe
 21. Africa and Global Health
22. House Homeland Security Committee
 23. Border, Maritime and Global Counterterrorism Subcommittee
 24. Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response Subcommittee
 25. Emerging Threats, Cyber security, and Science and Technology Subcommittee
 26. Intelligence, Information Sharing and Terrorism Risk Assessment Subcommittee
 27. Management, Investigations, and Oversight Subcommittee
 28. Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection Subcommittee

- 29. House Judiciary Committee
 - 30. Crime, Terrorism & Homeland Security
 - 31. Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law
 - 32. Commercial and Administrative Law
- 33. House Natural Resources Committee
 - 34. Fisheries, Wildlife, and Oceans Subcommittee
 - 35. National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Subcommittee
 - 36. Water and Power Subcommittee
- 37. House Oversight and Government Reform Committee
 - 38. Government Management, Organization and Procurement
 - 39. Domestic Policy
- 40. House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
 - 41. Intelligence Community Management
 - 42. Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence
- 43. House Science and Technology Committee
 - 44. Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee
 - 45. Technology and Innovation Subcommittee
- 46. House Small Business Committee
- 47. House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee
 - 48. Aviation Subcommittee
 - 49. Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation
 - 50. Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management Subcommittee
- 51. House Ways and Means
 - 52. Trade Subcommittee

U.S. SENATE

- 53. Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry
- 54. Senate Appropriations Committee
 - 55. Homeland Security Subcommittee
 - 56. Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 - 57. Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
- 58. Senate Armed Services Committee
- 59. Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee

- 60. Senate Budget Committee
- 61. Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee
 - 62. Interstate Commerce, Trade, and Tourism
 - 63. Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard Subcommittee
 - 64. Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety, and Security
 - 65. Science, Technology and Innovation
- 66. Senate Energy and Nature Resources Committee
 - 67. Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee
- 68. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee
 - 69. Transportation Safety, Infrastructure Security, and Water Quality Subcommittee
- 70. Senate Finance Committee
- 71. Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- 72. Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee
- 73. Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee
 - 74. Disaster Recovery Subcommittee
 - 75. Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security Subcommittee
 - 76. Oversight and Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
 - 77. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 - 78. State, Local, and Private Sector Preparedness and Integration Subcommittee
- 79. Senate Judiciary Committee
 - 80. Immigration, Border Security and Citizenship Subcommittee
 - 81. Terrorism, Technology and Homeland Security Subcommittee
 - 82. Human Rights and the Law Subcommittee
 - 83. Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee
- 84. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
- 85. Senate Small Business Committee
- 86. Senate Special Committee on Aging

Part II. In the 109th Congress, the following Congressional committees and subcommittees asserted DHS jurisdiction by holding hearings or otherwise exercising formal oversight activity, such as required staff briefings.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1. House Armed Services Committee
 2. Terrorism, Unconventional Threats & Capabilities Subcommittee
3. House Appropriations Committee
 4. House Homeland Security Subcommittee
5. House Education & the Workforce Committee
 6. 21st Century Competitiveness Subcommittee
 7. Select Education Subcommittee
8. House Energy & Commerce Committee
 9. Telecommunications and the Internet Subcommittee
 10. Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee
11. House Financial Services Committee
 12. Domestic & International Monetary Policy, Trade & Technology Subcommittee
 13. Housing & Community Opportunity Subcommittee
 14. Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit Subcommittee
15. House Government Reform Committee
 16. Federal Workforce & Agency Organization Subcommittee
 17. National Security, Emerging Threats & Intl Relations Subcommittee
 18. Criminal Justice, Drug Policy & Human Resources Subcommittee
 19. Government Management, Finance & Accountability Subcommittee
 20. Regulatory Affairs Subcommittee
21. House Homeland Security Committee
 22. Emergency Preparedness, Science & Technology Subcommittee
 23. Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment Subcommittee
 24. Economic Security, Infrastructure Protection, & Cyber security Subcommittee
 25. Management, Integration & Oversight Subcommittee
 26. Prevention of Nuclear & Biological Attack Subcommittee
 27. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
28. House International Relations Committee
 29. Africa, Global Human Rights, & International Operations Subcommittee
 30. International Terrorism and Nonproliferation Subcommittee
 31. Western Hemisphere Subcommittee
32. House Judiciary Committee
 33. Commercial & Administrative Law Subcommittee
 34. Constitution Subcommittee

- 35. Crime, Terrorism & Homeland Security Subcommittee
- 36. Immigration, Border Security & Claims Subcommittee
- 37. House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
 - 38. Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis & Counterterrorism Subcommittee
- 39. House Resources Committee
 - 40. Fisheries & Oceans Subcommittee
 - 41. National Parks Subcommittee
 - 42. Water & Power Subcommittee
- 43. House Science Committee
- 44. House Small Business Committee
 - 45. Regulatory Reform & Oversight Subcommittee
 - 46. Workforce, Empowerment, & Government Programs Subcommittee
- 47. House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee
 - 48. Aviation Subcommittee
 - 49. Coast Guard & Maritime Transportation Subcommittee
 - 50. Economic Development, Public Buildings & Emergency Management Subcommittee
 - 51. Highways, Transit & Pipelines Subcommittee
- 52. House Veterans' Affairs Committee
- 53. House Ways & Means Committee
 - 54. Oversight Subcommittee
 - 55. Social Security Subcommittee
 - 56. Trade Subcommittee

U.S. SENATE

- 57. Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee
- 58. Senate Appropriations Committee
 - 59. Senate Homeland Security Subcommittee
- 60. Senate Armed Services Committee
- 61. Senate Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs Committee
- 62. Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee
 - 63. Fisheries & the Coast Guard Subcommittee
 - 64. National Ocean Policy Study Subcommittee
 - 65. Disaster Prevention & Prediction Subcommittee
 - 66. Trade, Tourism, & Economic Development Subcommittee

- 67. Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
 - 68. Energy Subcommittee
- 69. Senate Environmental and Public Works Committee
 - 70. Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee
- 71. Senate Finance Committee
- 72. Senate Foreign Relations Committee
 - 73. East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
 - 74. International Operations & Terrorism Subcommittee
 - 75. Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps & Narcotics Affairs Subcommittee
- 76. Senate Health, Education, Labor, & Pensions (HELP) Committee
 - 77. Bioterrorism Preparedness & Public Health Preparedness Subcommittee
- 78. Senate Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Committee
 - 79. Federal Financial Management, Government Information & International Security Subcommittee
 - 80. Oversight of Government Management, Federal Workforce & DC Subcommittee
 - 81. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
- 82. Senate Judiciary
 - 83. Immigration, Border Security & Citizenship Subcommittee
 - 84. Terrorism, Technology & Homeland Security Subcommittee
- 85. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
- 86. Senate Special Committee on Aging